NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORD'ON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DFFICE N. W. CORNER O'F PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEME? FIS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Consider BROTHERS-Ma-

BEGADWAY THE TRE, Breadway-LA SONNAMECTA-

BURYON'S THE ATRE, Chambers street-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-RICEARD III-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Day AFTER THE WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 BOW BARBERIOUS STRANGER—JACKORTS—WHO SPIARS F DE YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIDE TO PRODREYS.

AMERICAN MUSECUI Afternoon—General Tom Thumb-FAMILY JARS. Evening—Hop O' MY Thumb-Young

BELLER'S SALOON, 539 Broadway-Nucromaner GEORAMA, 586 Frondway—Banvard's Pangrama of the

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Emiopian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad CERCUS, 37 Rowery-EQUISITRIAN ENTERTAINMENT

DOUBLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, January 20, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD mship Ohio, Captain Hartstein, will leave this port at two o'clock this afternoon for Aspinwall the Uncle Sam, Captain Mills, at three o'clock, for the same port: and the Northern Light, Captain Tinklepaugh also at three o'clock, for San Juan del Norte.

The mails for California and other parts of the will close at one o'clock this afternoon.

The New York WEEKLY HERALD, with the latest in elligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning.

Single copies, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

As the eyes of our readers are at this time, no doubt, watching the proceedings of the United States lenate with regard to the foreign pelicy of this government, it is almost unnecessary to refer to the ransactions in that body. It will be seen that Mr. Mason took ground in opposition to General Cass concerning the Monroe doctrine, and contended that the declaration of President Monroe was made for a specific object, which, having been gained the matter dropped. How the controversy on this particular point will be settled is hard to fore ell; nevertheless the soundness of the doctrine the necessity for its application at the present crisis, few will undertake to question. It is supposed by some that this contrariety of opinion between leading democrats will give Gen. Pierce trouble in the formation of his cabinet, but this is hardly probable. The new cabinet members will, undoubtedly, be united in sentiment, whatever bickerings may arise among others of the party The discussion of the subject has been postponed till next Tuesday, when Mr. Soule will take the floor,

port of the position assumed by Gen. Cass. Quite a lengthy and exciting debate took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, on the bill for the establishment of a branch mint in this city. As was anticipated, some of the Pennsylvania members, in their jealousy of the enterprise and progress of New York, endeavored to excite sectional prejudices against the measure, but appear to have met with ery poor success. Congressmen begin to understand the true reasons for the uncompromising hostility of the delegation from our sister State; and, were it not for the lateness of the session, and the fact that a great number of bills on the Speaker's table are yet to be disposed of, the chances are that this bill would soon become a law. Even as matters now stand, the friends of the measure are inclined to be Neve that it will be adopted, as an act of simple justice to the thousands of people belonging to all the States who return from California by way of this

and, it is understood, make a strong speech in sup-

On reference to the proceedings in Congress and the despatch from our special correspondent, it will be seen that the President yesterday sent in a mes sage relative to the Amistad case, in which the im perious language of Spain concerning the matter is alluded to. The objectionable features of the letter from the Spanish government, as furnished by our correspondent, indicate that Her Most Catholic Ma jesty's Ministers are losing something of that diplomatic polish and courtesy for which they have been celebrated from time immemorial.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is announced, will be sent into Congress today. We elsewhere give some statistics relative to the financial condition of the country, which are said to embrace the principal features of the docu-

Our special Washington correspondent writes that the extraordinary claims of certain Custom House officers, in which some New Yorkers are deeply in terested, are not likely to be allowed, after all. The President opposes the claims, and it is thought that a majority of Congressmen will take the same view

The lady of Senator Douglas expired in Washingten, yesterday. Rev. W. H. Van Vleck, Bishop of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa., died on Tuesday night.

At a cancus of the whig members of the Rhode Island Legislature, on Tuesday evening, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold was, on the twentieth ballot, nominated for United States Senator, in place of Hon. Mr. Clarke, whose term will expire on the 4th of March.

The new democratic Governor of Louisiana, in his inaugural message, declares the finances of that State to be in an unsatisfactory condition. He recommends a free banking system.

The proceedings in the New York Legislature were of a varied and very interesting character. Our Christian readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Beekman's resolution of compassion for the imprisoned Madiai family in Tuscany was unanimously adopted by the Senate. A favorable report was made on the bill to suppress the construction of railroads in cities without the consent of the property owners along the lines of route. Should this measure become a law, and it is believed it will, it will completely upset all the new railroad projects in this

The temperance folks had a grand jubilee in Alba ny yesterday. They held two or three conventions. numerous meetings, listened to a multitude of good and indifferent speakers-among them Neal Dow, the father of the Maine law-paraded the streets, and passed resolutions declaring their intention to enter the political field at the next election, and support candidates of their own choosing-besides all which, one of their number is reported to have had his pocket picked since his arrival in Albany.

Our telegraphic advices from Mexico, via New Orleans, are of a rather important character. The rumor relative to the preparations of Santa Anna to return is confirmed. Recruits were flocking to the standard of the revolutionists from all directions: in addition to which the troops in the Castle of San Juan de Ulica, at Vera Cruz, are reported to have declared against the government. Caravajal is again in the field, and is said to have captured a Mexican Colonel. Gen. Canales is supposed to have been murdered by rancheros, and the revolted National Santa Anna may for a time check the spirit of discord, but it is not probable that he will ever be able to subdue it.

The late Henry Clay's post as President of the American Colonization Society, has been filled by the election of Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland. Mr. L. has long been an ardent advocate of the cause, and was the founder of the Maryland Society, which has, within a few years, enabled a large number of persons to reach Liberia.

The libel case against the owners of the wrecked ship Georgia, for the board of passengers, has been adjourned over till the March term, by the U. S. District Court, now in session at Trenton, N. J.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided the will case of McDonogh in favor of the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, and against the States of Maryland and Lonisiana.

The annual report of the Treasurer of Maryland, represents the finances of that State to be in a flour

Three steamboats were entirely consumed by fire, at St. Louis, yesterday afternoon.

Property to the value of over twenty thousand dollars, belonging to the Clyde Print Works, at War-

wick, R. I., was burned on Tuesday. A fire broke out at half past six o'clock last evening, in the warerooms of Mr. J. M. Beach, situated at the corner of William and Cedar streets. The house and stock were entirely destroyed. The damage

is estimated at sixty thousand dollars. Last evening, at the Court of Sessions, as will be seen by our report, the fighting men who a short time since maltreated the hard shells of the General Committee, at Tammany Hall, were convicted of riot, and assault and battery, but were not sertenced This is a heavy blow and a serious discouragement to rowdyism, and if it is followed up by the Court, as the public expect, it will go far to put an end for ever to those scenes which have so long disgraced Tammany Hall and the city of New York. The highest extent of punishment for the offence, is twelve months imprisonment and a fine of \$250. The condemned have reason to bless their stars that they were not tried for murder, as they would have been had Mr. Schell died from the effects of the wound he received on the head.

We publish the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest held at Tammany Hall, yesterday, upon the body of Doctor Henry A. Weinecke, who poisoned himself by taking twenty-five grains of ecetate of morphine, Monday night.

A rigger named Christian Wilson, was accidentally killed yesterday, in the ship building yard of Mr. Westervelt, mayor of this city. He was employed upon the ship Resolute. Deceased was a native of

Last evening Dr. Antisell gave a lecture at the Stuveysant Institute, on the subject of volcaroes and volcanie forces.

The Cunard steamer Niagara, with one week's later European news, is now fully due at Halifex.

Want of room again obliges us to omit much in teresting matter prepared for this morning's paper, among which is the following :- Lectures by H. W. Beecher, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and Professor Tayler Lewis; Reply of the Cuban Junta to a Washington Correspondent, &c.

The Squabble for the Spoils-Political Cor-

We discharge upon our readers this morning a whole broadside of round-shot, shells, scrapnels and musketry, from our political correspondents in various parts of the country, bearing upon the President elect, his cabinet, and the distribution of "the spoils." These letters, at this juncture, are particularly interesting, not from the glimmerings of light which they throw upon the cabinet question, but from their startling illustrations of the bitter jealousies which have sprung up among the various democratic factions against each other, and their wolfish appetites for the public plunder.

Our correspondents all appear to have an eye fixed firmly upon the main chance. They do not stoop to the consideration of such empty abstractions as the general, domestic and foreign policy of the new administration, or the means and instrumentalities by which the prosperity of the country at home, and its honor and glory abroad can be best secured. Such visionary topics vanish into thin air before the substantial and savory roast beef and plum pudding of the Treasury. The secondary contingencies of peace or war, annexation, non-intervention, reciprocity and free-trade are consequently set aside, pending the present awful suspense concerning the division of the spoils. The harmony, nay, the very existence of the national democracy, and the Baltimore platform, and the Union and the Constitution, appear to hang upon a judicious division of the spoils. We had thought that the great triumph of November was the result of a sound public opinion upon the constitutional compremises between the North and the South; but now it is made manifest that the overwhelming rush upon the democratic platform was but a rush for the spoils. The enigma is solved at last, in the fifty millions per annum of the loaves and fishes, dispensed to the hungry by the administration at Washington.

Having thus hit upon the lock and key to the late Presidential struggle, the list of letters which we publish to-day will be found to be particularly seasonable, pungent, piquant, and spicy. The Donaldson and Grier correspondence was flat and tame in comparison with this. We have here a bird's-eye view of an existing state of things, the most amusing, the most embarrassing, and the most disgusting that can well be conceived. From Albany we are informed that Dickinson is going ahead, and that Marcy is stranded; from Utica we have an indignant attack upon the free soilers; from Rochester, and other points, we have the curious information that the Van Buren, or soft shell faction are delighted and astonished at the late gracious pronunciamento from the Concord Patriot, defining the generous intentions of General Pierce to all the factions of the democratic-that the free soil organs publish this organic decree with peculiar gusto, overjoyed at the idea that they are subjects of political grace. Indeed, from Albany, Saratoga, Utica, Rochester and Syracuse, our correspondents come up to the extermination of Dix and the free soilers with a patriotic zeal that is par-

ticularly refreshing. Contracts, however, are entitled to some respect. We believe that the only way of safety and success to Gen. Pierce, is through a cabinet and administrative policy resting upon the binding vitality of the compromise measures and the integrity of the Union. We believe that he is strong enough, if he will only be bold enough. to establish a firm and popular administration without any particular efforts to conciliate the disorganizing factions of the day, North or South. But we demur to the New York barnburners claiming, in their own right, and from their own merits, the monopoly of the loaves and fishes. Contracts should not be lightly disregarded. The old maxim of "honesty among thieves," is not a bad one for officeseeking politicians. There was a contract of mion and harmony between the two New York factions, during the late campaign, upon the Baltimore nominations; and both hunkers and barnburners gloried in it. Neither faction can therefore plead now an exclusive title to the their re-union, is not bound by their agreement. He may act independently; and so, we trust, he will act, and establish his cabinet and domestic policy upon a sound Union platform, and shut ont agitators and demagouges; but the New York hard shells and soft shells must take things as they come. The free soilers fraternised with the hunkers for the spoils and nothing else, and cannot claim the privilege of excluding the hunkers from the plunder. That privilege belongs to the President elect, and he should exercise it with a view to the integrity of the Union and of the democratic party as a Union party, and to an honest, able, and united administration, leaving it to the various party cliques and factions to settle their party disputes among themselves.

From Pennnsylvania, we are pained to say, our information of the concord of the party is just as discouraging as from our own "rural districts." The old feud between the Cass and Buchanan men is revived, and exasperated to the cut-throat animosity of the Montagues and Capulets. But the blackest intelligence. of all our catalogue of letters, is from Ohio. Our Columbus correspondent informs us, that at the late Democratic State Convention, the constitutional democrats were borne down by an unholy alliance with the free soilers—that they refused to ratify the Baltimore platform, and that it now "lies bleeding on the table, beneath the stabs of these men promising office in the name of Pierce." A bleeding platform upon a table. stabbed to death! What a horrid spectacle And the Ohio democracy gone to the dogs. "Oh! Inmentable day."

All these things in New York. Pennsylvania and Ohio. disclose with some distinctness, the nature and extent of the venomous wranglings of the Northern democrats over the spoils. The condition of the Southern cliques is but little better. And the question still recurs Can General Pierce reconcile these factions by any possible division of the public plunder. No. It would be useless to attempt it. Disregarding the low, miserable tricks and intrigues, and contemptible quarrels of the contending cliques, for power and patronage, however noisy they may be, the only sure and safe reliance of General Pierce is the Union, the Union platform, and a Union cabinet. He has the strength to coerce, and will be sustained by the country in coercing, through a course of rigid discipline, all disorganisers of both sections into submission. His whole true policy is comprehended in three words-bold, indepen dent, firm. Let him adopt it. He has great responsibilities before him, but he has the confidence of the country.

MORE FISHERY TROUBLES .- The subjoined resolutions were recently adopted at a public meeting held at St. John, N. B., with reference to the pending negotiations relative to the fisheries. A series of ultra resolutions were proposed, in amendment, by the Hon. Charles Simonds, the language of which is remarkably strong, expressing fears that "colonial interests will be lost sight of, and imperial interests alone regarded," and contending that "the North American colonies cannot receive, by any commercial regulations, any equivalent for the cession of their invaluable in-shore fisheries." and protesting against any such concession as is contemplated, as one which the imperial government or parliament have no right to make : the vast magnitude of which, if made, would assuredly, at no distant period, enable the great republic to become the first naval power, and Great Britain, of consequence, only the second -if not still lower " " And, further that it the rights of fishing on the coasts of British North America are conceded to the Americans, for the supposed advantages of free or reciprocal trade, t will be another instance, added to many more within the past two hundred years, in which colonial interests have been secrificed to benefit

the manufacturers and merchants of England." Mr. Simonds is Speaker of the House of Assembly, and his amendment was only lost by a ajority of four. The original resolutions, as follows, were then adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address, to be laid at the foot of the throne :-

was appointed to prepare an address, to be laid at the foot of the throne:

Resolved. That this meeting consider the coast fisheries of the North American colonies the natural right and property of the inhabitants thereof, and that they should not be alienated, conceded, or affected, without their consent, in any negotiation with the United States government, or any other foreign power, without their consent, in any negotiation with the United States government, or any other foreign power, without their consent, inasmuch as the value of the fisheries to the British provinces, with an increased and increasing population, cannot be estimated aright at the present time.

Resolved. That the meeting view with deep anxiety and concern the announcemeent in her Majesty's speech to the imperial Parliament, that negotiations are now pending between her Majesty's government and that of the United States, relative to the fisheries of the North American provinces; and also the recommendation of the President of the United States, in his official message to Congress, to negotiate a treaty for a participation by the citiens of the United States in the said fisheries, irrespective of any question of reciprocal intercourse between the United States and the North American colonies.

Resolved. That a committee be now appointed to prepare an humble address, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse to entertain any proposition from the United States government, for any modification or alteration of the treaty of 138, unless such a proposition embraces the full and entire question of reciprocal intercourse in commerce and navigation, upon terms that will be just and reasonable, inasmuch as the value of a participation in our fisheries by the cititives of the United States would greatly exceed any concessions that the United States government can offer to the inhabitants of the British colonies, and that before any treaty affecting the fisheries is agreed upon, her Majesty vile of any treaty affecting the fisheri

MEXICAN DISTINGUES IN NEW YORK .- Mexico is becoming quite an important region for the people of the United States, who are kept posted up in all the ever-varying stage-shifting tricks of the governmental and revolutionary parties of our republican neighbor. The HERALD would fall short of its duties and its prestige if it neglected to record the interesting piece of intelligence that, for the last day or two, our metropolis has been honored by the sojourn of eminently distinguished personages, whose names are "familiar as household words" in connection with Mexico. First, we have Capt. Jonas P. Levy, who has acquired great celebrity, and is striving to acquire still greater material benefit, as the projector of a new and improved route from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific. The Mexican Congress have, however, exhibited a contemptible obliquity of vision in reporting against the adoption of Capt. Levy's plans and specifications. Then we have also the famous Dr. Gardiner, immortalized as the claimant of mines invaluable as those of Golconda, situate omewhere in the unexplored region of the Mexican sierras, in the hunt for which a commission have been amusing and earithing themselves for some time past. Mr. Hargous, the projector of another shortest and best route over the isthmus, and also a claimant for losses sustained in the late war, forms another of the party of our distinguished guests. It is probale that we shall not have the honor of entertaining this eminent trio longer than a day or two, after which we suppose they will present themselves at the seat of the federal government. To use the Oriental style of salutation, them back to Matangeras. The re-appearance of them. But Gen. Pierce, not being a party to less !"

CAN PRESS.—The world now acknowledges that Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, is a great man. We are able to follow all his movements in Europe, public and private, through the cordon of correspondents which the London journals maintain around his person. But in America we have not such facilities for tracing out the operations of his imperial policy, when carried on "under the rose." However, inklings of facts and circumstances will now and again leak out; corks on the surface show the we y the stream flows, and thus we are enabled to sketch lightly the drifting of the Napole onic current on this hemisphere.

Our readers are possibly aware t'nat the Franco-American population of this city support in it two organs printed in 'the French tongue-le Phere and le Courrier des Etats Unis. So long as the young repablic of 1848 was an entity, these journals we re its firm and consistent supporters in this country; but when it had passed away, like a vision of the night, fainter and fainter became the impressions it had left, until, finally, every souvenir of its existence had passed away, and left not a wreck behind. The editors of the above named journals could not be expected to advocate a nonentity-a mere visionary idea, which their compatriots had almost unanimously repudiated. The star of Napoleonism was in the ascendant. and the kings and the wise men of the earth were sending to the modern Bethlehem to pay it homege. In the universal pilgrimage directed to that resplendent shrine, the editor of the one, and the proprietor of the other, of these French journals, have taken their place. May their pious enterprise be rewarded. May the presiding genius of the Elysée be propitious to

If the mission of those who have "seen the star in the East," and have gone to worship it, be crowned with that success which it deserves. and if their respective journals be franked by the new Emperor, we may soon look for a transformation in that quarter, from antiquated republicanism, to speck and span new Napoleonism. And after this legerdemain is effected, we may also immediately look out for the advent of a third French journal in this city, devoted to the advocacy of the cause of "la déesse de la Republique," and in immediate connection with Louis Blanc, and the European Revolutionary Committee of London. We do not bazard much in the prediction-"Coming events cast their shadows before."

THE NAVAL REFORM .- The very able report in favor of reform in the navy was written by Senator Mallory, of Florida. It is to be hoped that the suggestions of Mr. M. will be adopted. and thus enable our navy to get rid of the load it now has to carry in its bureaus.

MADAME SONTAG IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY .- A number of highly fashionable and influential ladies, who have been for some time past working in concert for the mainte nance of a private charitable institution, denominated 'The Hope," being in need of funds, have solicited Madame Sontag to sing for their benefit. - This request has been courteously and generously acceded to, and preparations have been made for a private concert in aid of "The Hope," to take place at Niblo's saloon, on the evening of the 29th inst. We presume that the superintending committee of ladies will find little difficulty is disposing of tickets for this soirie musicale

The Difficulties in Tammany Hall-The Gene-

A meeting of the left wing, or barnburner section of the Gennral Committee, was called last evening at Tammany Hall, but the Sachems held a meeting previously, and they resolved not to give the use of any part of Tammany Hall to this portion of the committeeor to any other, for the present. This is regarded as a ftriumph by the hardshells, who attribute it to the verdict last evening at the Court of Ses sions against the fighting men of the barnbarners, who assaulted Mr. Augustus Schell at a former meeting of the General Committee at Tammany Hall; and there is no doubt that the verdict fell like a bombshell into the wigwam. It is also said that there are some apprehensions that the hard shells, who are the main body of the General Committee, may abandon Tammany Hall as the head quarters of the democracy, and remove their quarters of the democracy, and remove their place of meeting elsewhere, which would have a very serious ef-fect on the value of the property: and rather than run this risk, the Sachems, however disposed the majority of

Marine Affairs.

THE STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Capt. Ludlow, arrived on Tuesday from Savannah, bringing us the usual favors of our Southern contemporaries. The A. also brought a quantity of fine shad, fresh from the Savannah river-a delicacy that now appears daily on the tables of this fine

THE STEAMSHIP MARION, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday morning from Charleston. IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS .- But few, among the owners

even of our regular packet ships, are, we believe, cor nizant of certain clauses in the British Passenger Actnizant of certain clauses in the British Passenger Act—
15 and 16 Victoria, cap. 44, 1849—the compliance or non-compliance with which may become a matter of serious import to parties concerned. In clause 13, of this act it is ordered that a list of passengers by each vessel sailing for a foreign port from Great Britain or Ireland shall, on arrival, be deposited with the British Consul at such port. This regulation appears to have been habitually negleceted by American shipmasters; and we now learn, on the best authority, that the British government have determined upon the infliction of the full penalty upon every vessel re-appearing in an English port without proper proof of conformity with this requirement o the preceding voyage.

Ship Building at Passamaquoddy.—The number of ves sels bullt at Eastport, Robinston, Pembroke, Calais, Lu-bec, Perry, Trescott, Dennysville and Whiting, last year, was 46, viz.: 5/ships, 18 barks, 9 brigs, 13 schooners, and 1 steamer—Total tonnage 14,086.

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LAUNCHED—At Cape Elizabeth, 15th inst., by Mr. Jos. W. Dyer, a fine double decked bark of about 300 tons, called the "Faith," owned by Messrs. J. W. Dyer and Edwin Churchill, and intended for the Cuba trade, under command of Capt. Albert Jewett.

A clipper ship of 1,690 tons, British measurement, was recently launched from the shipyard of the Messrs. Wright, at St. John. N. B. She was built after the model of Mr. McKay's celebrated clipper, the Flying Cloud, and is said to be the most beautiful vessel ever built at St. John.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Hon. James Buchanan, Ianesster. Pa.: Lieut. Clark, Royal Engineers.

Mrs. Baker the niece of Hon. James Buchanan, who arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan leaves to-day in the Obio, for California, via Aspinwall and the Panama

the Obio, for California, via Aspinwall and the Panama railroad.
St. Nicholas—Chief Justice Day, Montreal; Hon. R. B. Jones, Pennsylvania Mrs. Edward Stanley, and sister, North Carolina.
At the Irving House—Hon. W. A. Graham, North Carolina; Hon. R. A. Burrows, Albion; Capt. Jno. I. Slocum, Mexico; Col. E. W. Abbott, Mexico; B. Laurrent, Mexico.

Superior Court-Part First.

Jan. 18.—Someel W. Whitney, re. the Hudson Riser Roilroad.—This was an action for injury sustained by the plaintiff in December, 1861, by a collision, through the alleged negligence of the defendant's agents, by which two of his ribs were broken, and several of his teeth knocked out. The defence is, that the negligence was wholly on the part of the plaintiff. The jury could not agree, and were discharged. ot agree, and were discharged.

In the case of Ogle and wife against John Poole, a policeman, for assault and battery by arrest, the jury rer dered a verdict of \$500 for plaintiffs.

Police Intelligence.

In the matter of alleged Burglary against Policemen Kennedy and Smith.—Justice Osborn yesterday gave his decision in the case of policemen Kennedy and Smith.—Justice Osborn yesterday gave his decision in the case of policemen Kennedy and Smith. pending before him on an alleged charge of burglarlously entering, on the morning of the 12th instant, the store of Lemuel H. Hopkins, situated at the corner of West and Franklin streets. The Justice, on the sworn allidavits of Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Taylor, considers that enough has been shown to warrant him in holding the accused parties to hall, in order that the case may be passed upon by the Grand Jury. That body may, however, on review of the testimony, form a different opinion, and dismiss the case. The accused parties were required by the magistrate to find bail in the sum of \$1,000, for their appearance to answer. Kennedy gave the bail; Smith, who is still confined to his bed, will put in bail when able to come to court. At present there is no danger of his running away. We learn from Dr. Kilbourne that Smith appears to be somewhat better; a piece of his red fannelshirt, that was carried into the wound by the bullet, has been extracted therefrom. It is thought by the physician he will survive the injury

LEGISLATURE OF NOVA SCOTIA. The Legislature of Nova Equila will commence its namual meet, o day.

The Suicide of Doctor Henry Adolphus Wei-

NQUEST UP' ON HIS BODY-DETAIL OF THE WELAN-We ap ended all the facts which could be collected connect' at with the sad end of this gentleman, to the full report of the Coroner's investigation held to inquire into the circumstances of the very sudden death of his wife, pu) Jished in the likeann of yesterday morning. It ap-pr ars that when he left his late residence, No. 89 Leonard Areet, after that event took place, he came and engaged room at Tammany Hall. There he administered to room at Izmmany Hall. Inver a calminating a life rendered unhappy by intemperance and demestic discontent. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon his body resterday morning, when the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury:—

minating a life rendered unhappy by intemperance and demestic discontent. Coroner o'Donneil held an inquest upon his body yesterday morning, when the following gentlemen were sworn upon the jury:—

Thadeus W. Meighan, J. Van Jobel,

J. L. Palmer, A. H. Baies,

Reuben Phillips, J. Sesse H. Patterson.

The Coroner and jury proceeded to the Bellevue Hospital, whither the body had been removed. After their return they proceeded to Tammany Hall, where the following testimony was taken:—

Maurice A. Hart being duly sworn, deposed—I reside in Tammany Hall; I am Mr. Brown's representative in his absence; Doctor Weinecke came here on Monday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock; he applied to me, if I recollect rightly, for a single room: I replied, "Yos;" he then entered his name upon the book, as is customary; this is the entry which he made—[Register produced to jury, the name written in a free hand, but wandering, as if of a person laboring under high nervous excitement—[He then took several bills and some change from his pocket; he handed me a one dollar bill to take three shillings for his lodgings; when he was putting the change in his pocket I noticed that he had no vest on him; I asked him "if he wished to retire to bed;" he replied, "Certainly," in a foreign accent; I then ordered the porter to show him to bed; while the porter was lighting the lamp, deceased asked me "whether he could go to bed any time;" I told him "he could," as we kept open all night; immediately then he seemed to change his mind, and said, "I'll go now;" he was shown to bed; when he first entered the office he was slightly under the influence of liquor; I remarked to Mr. Brown and others that he was a little "tight:" this is a common phrase; the porter took him to room No. 85; this is the same in which I first saw the dead body; I went to bed about six o'clock Tuesday morning; I was called about a quarter past one, P. M., by the porter who told me "that Mr. Brown requested me to come down etairs"; I was not very willing to

death; there was a German printed medical paper wrapped around the powders.

Mary Rielly sworm—I am chambermaid in Tammany Hall; about ten o'clock yesterday morning, I went to the room No. 85; it was locked; I unlocked it with my own key, and when I went in I found the key of the door lying upon the carpet inside; the deceased man was lying in the bed upon his left side; he appeared to me to be asleep; I then left the room and locked the door; about two o'clock I went back to the room and found him still in the same, position; his hand was black; his face was also black; I suspected that he was dead or in a faint; I told Mr. Brown, who sent up persons to see him; I told Mr. Brown my opinion of his being dead; I went up with the two barkeepers; one of them, Augustus A. Woodbury, shook the deceased, and found him dead; I did not hear what name he called him by; we sgain left the room, Mr. Woodbury having locked the door and kept the key; I do not know any further of his death; when I went into the room first his dress lay upon a chair.

the door and kept the key; I do not know any further of his death; when I went into the room first his dress lay upon a chair.

Augustus A. Woodberry, sworn—I am clerk at Tammany Hall. He corroborated the last witness as to his going to the room 85 and finding the deceased dead in his bed. The bed clothes were so much turned over his face I did not at first know whether he was asleep or dead; I found him stiff, and soon became aware that he was dead. Doctor David Uhl sworn—I made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased; I did not find any marks of external violence; the pupils of the eyes were much contracted, the stomach was very much inflamed, as well as the intestines near to it; the remaining portion of the intestines were congested: I took charge of the powders found in the room, and subjected them to a chemical analysis; the powders consisted of acetate of morphine; each powder contained tweaty. If ye grains; upon examining the contents of the stomach I found a small quantity of the acetate of morphine; the stomach presented the usual inflammatory appearances, as shown when narcotic poisons are taken; judging from the fact that morphine was found in the stomach, I conclude that his death was produced by morphine.

Huidah N. Jessup sworn—I reside at No. 89 Leonard street. This lady's testimony was nearly similar to that given upon the in quest held upon the body of Mrs. Wienecke. They lived unhapply; I visited Mrs. Wienecke on Monday morning at the request of the doctor; sie appeared very ill; she had a loud snoring noise from her mouth and nose; the doctor—now dead—gave her the contents of a two ounce vial of something like pale brandy; he said it was to make her vomit. Mrs. Morton and I put her to bed, and used every effort to recover her, but she did not show any signs of life when we were rubbing her limbs; she died about half-past seven o'clock the same evening; when this family was in the house there was slight intermission between their quarrelling and fighting: I have seen a great dea day; he would beat his head with his hands, and pace the floor when so doing; upon my asking him why he did so, he replied, "that everybody would say he had poisoned his wife;" he said that the day before he had a bottle of wine, and she had drank a glass and a half;" then he took out a bottle containing laudanum from his medicine case; is reply to me, he said, "she is gone, and I'll take a dose too;" I took the bottle from him, and he went for his coat to go out; he said "he would go drown himself;" we kept him in the room; we sent to the station house for an officer; an officer came from the Fifth ward station house, and at that time the deceased appeared to be more rational; before his wife died, he went over to the bed and kiesed her, saying, "good bye, Eliza, I'll be with you to morrow;" he remained in the room about ten minutes, and then put on his overcoat and went into the street; this was the last I saw of him.

After a charge from Cororer, O'Donnell, the Jury returned the following verdict:—
We find that the deceased, Henry A. Wienecke, came to

After a charge from Coroner O'Donnell, the Jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the deceased, Henry A. Wienecke, came to his death by administering to himself a large dose of acctate of morphine whilst in a state of mental aberration, produced by the sudden death of his wife.

The deceased was about forty-five years of age. He was educated in Germany for the medical profession, and had a very fair practice in this city for some years past, until he unfertunately became of intemperate habits. Some years since he refrained from drink, and again improved in every respect for two years, but unfortunately he was again led away, and continued an unliappy life up to the time of his more unhappy death.

A Chapter of Accidents.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Fatal Accident:—Last Tuesday evening, a lad named william Laston, aged about eleven years, was standing under the stein of a large ship, now upon the accident accident and the large ship, now upon the stein of a large ship, now upon the steel of the steel of the large ship, now upon the steel of the steel of the large ship, now upon the steel of the large ship, now upon the steel of the large ship and the way, a shoring in the recidentally fell down from the vessel, and struck him upon the head inflicting most dreadful injuries, with a fracture of his skull. He was removed to the station house of the Eleventh ward, where he was attended to by a surgeon, who dressed the wounds, but considered them to be of a fatal character. He was sent home to the residence of his parents, at No. 163 Lewis street. The boy died about six o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner Gamble proceeded to the house, and held an inquest upon his body. The following testimony was taken:—Bridget Lawton—mother of the deceased—deposed, that the child was assisting her around the house until five o'clock Tuesday evening; he then left and went out for some wood in about ten minutes afserwards I heard that he was dead he was brought home from the station house, and remained insensible from seven o'clock that evening, until about ten on Wednesday morning, when he died.

Joseph Anthony, deposed—That he went into the yard with the deceased and pear to a ship unon whiche a num.

that evening, until about ten on wednesday morning, when he died.

Joseph Anthony, deposed.—That he went into the yard with the deceased, and near to a ship upon which a number of men were at work: I heard some person cry out to stand off; I saw the men carry deceased away.

Timothy Spencer, sworn.—Was comployed upon the stern of the vessel, was removing a shore of timber; the boy came round the stern, and the shore was falling at the moment; it struck him on the lead; I cried out to him.

Dr. Uhl testified to the nature of the injury; there was a fracture of the frontal bone.

The jury rendered a verdict of "death from injuries accidentally received by a shore or stick of timber falling upon his head, in the yard foot of Fifth street, East river."

upon his head, in the yard foot of Fifth street, East river.

Another, in the Yard of the Mayor.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday afterneon, at the Eleventh ward station house, upon the body of a man, named Christian Wilson, who was killed by an injury which he received at ten o'clock in the morning, when working at his trade—a rigger—upon a ship in the yard of Jacob A. Westervelt, Esq. the Mayor of this city. We present a summary of the testimony taken:—

William Borien sworn—I am a boss rigger; the deceased was in my employment for the last three years.

Eavid Pool sworn—I am a rigger; the deceased was working with me this morning at Westervelt's yard, on beard of the ship Resolute; we were setting the mizzen topgallant stay; the fall of the gipsy flew up, and hit him upon the side of the head; it knocked him senseless, and he never spoke afterwards: I picked him up with other men, and brought him to the station-iouse; there was no blame to be attached to any persen; I think it occurred at half past ten o'clock this morning.

Doctor Kimbark testified to the nature of the injuries—There was a fracture of the parietal bone; this injury was the cause of his death.

The jury returned a verdict of—Death from injuries accidentally received, and fracturing the left parietal bone. The deceased was a native of Sweden, aged thirty, five years, and leaves a wife and two children. He resided at No. 277 Grand street.

Another,—Caurion to Estraevye Employers—A laborer raned Same I clarketon employed at he Novelley Work.

ANOTHER.—CAUTION TO EXTENSIVE EXPLOYEES.—A laborer named Samuel Johnston, employed at the Novelty Works, was engaged on Tuesday evening in hoisting some iron, when a large piece accidentally fell upon him, and broke his leg. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where he died soon after his arrival. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body yesterday afternoon, when it was shown that if a surgeon had been at hand, his shi might have saved the poor man. The following evidence was taken:—

taken:— James Akens—I was a fellow workmen of deceased in the foundry of the Novelty Works; yesterday (Tuesday) morning, he was poising an iron ring, weighing about one hundred weight, upon a crane; it tilted over, and struck him a little above the left knee he was knocked over upon a carriage that was behind him; he was sent to the hospital.

al. Cooper testified—Deceased was admitted resterds. Dr. Cooper testified—Deceased was admitted resterday (Tuesday) morning to the hospital, with his left knee crushed and lacerated, he died in about few hours after I found the popiliteal artery nearly cut through by the fractured bone, I believe the hamorrhege to have been the

immediate cause of his death. The jury returned the following verdict:— We find that the deceased came to his death from a fracture of his leg, said fracture having been caused by an accident in the said Novelty Works. The jury further say that it is, in their opinion, incumbent upon employers in such works to have a physician at hand, as it appears, from the evidence, that this man's life might have been saved had this been the case.

The deceased was a native of England, and aged thirty—

The deceased was a native of England, and aged thirtylight years.

Fatal Case of Burning—Drafii of a Child.—Coroner
Withelm held an inquest yesterday evening, at the house
No. 83 Bedford street, upon the body of Emma Westerfield, daughter of officer James C. Westerfield, of the
Ninth ward police, who died there about eleven o'clock,
Tuesday night, from the effect of burns received by her
dress becoming ignited from the flame of a lamp in the
hands of her brother Charles, aged about three years.
Jane Westerfield, mother of the deceased, testified to the
accidental nature of the cause of the injury; it occurred,
in another room, into which my son Charles took the
lamp from the supper table; I heard the deceased scream;
used all exertion to extinguish the flames; then I sent
for my family physician; the child died at the time specifield. Other testimony was given, but it was merely cor
roborative of the accident as reported in the Hirakan of
yesterday morning. Verdict—Accidental burning. The
child was one year and three months old.

RAHREAD ACCIDENT FROM WANT OF CAUTION.—A little
after five o'clock on Tuesday evening, as the cars of the
Hudsen River Railroad were passing up West street, ayoung man, named J. S. Burnham, who resides in the
Ninth avenue, near to Twenty-eighth street, attempted
to jump on one when in motion. Falling in his object,
he fell to the ground, and sustained a fracture of one of
his legs. The police of the Ninth ward removed him the City Hospital.

Accident of the second of the Ninth ward removed him to
the City Hospital.

ACCIDENT UPON THE ICE.—Mr. William Mackay, ship-builder, accidentally fell upon the ice at the corner of Henry and Rutgers streets, and broke one of his arms, last Monday afternoon.

City Intelligence.

SERIOUS AND ALARMING FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.

An alarming fire broke out, at a quarter past six o'clock, yesterday evening, in the third story of the large brick building, No. 63 William street, which extended over the stores No. 36 and 38 Cedar street. The store with entrance upon William street, and also that of No. 30 Cedar street, were owned by Mr. J. M. Beach, importer of British laces, hosiery, gloves, and other dry goods, and the fire originated among his stock. The flames spread with such rapidity that the alarm was scarcely given before the fire burst out at every window of the third floor, extending downwards to the store of R. L. Houghton, electro magnetic machine operator, at 38 Cedar street. Notwithstanding the most energetic efforts of the firemen, it prevailed through every story to the roof at half past seven o'clock, consuming the stock of Mr. Platt's umbrella manufactory, situate towards the rear of the third story. Mr. Houghton's store was also destroyed, as well as that used as a fancy basket warehouse, the owner's name of which we could not learn. The roof of the building fell in at nine o'clock, and the fire was shortly after extinguished, leaving the building a perfect wreck. Mort fortunately, the surrounding houses were preserved, upon the Cedar street side. This was owing to the fact that the next house, that of J. Rosenthal & Brother, and Mesars. Kellogy, Merrett & Nichols, was a fire proof building. The damage to building and stock is variously estimated at from \$50,000 to \$50,000.

The house is insured, and all the stock is known to be so, except Mr. Beach's, which could not be correctly ascertained. It is said that, fortunately, his has not been so heavy as at other periods, owing to an extensive Southern trade which he has been lately doing. In the house next door there was not any protection on the floors to prevent firmen falling through the hathes. At a quarter past nine o'clock, the hook and ladder and other companies commenced to take down the overhanging portions of the walls

nine o'clock, the hook and ladder and other companies commenced to take down the overhanging portions of the walls.

The Weather.—We had a slight sprinkling of snow about one o'clock yesterday morning, but the weather was calm, and it did not fall for more than three quarters of an hour. The early morning was very cald, and rather gloomy. The air brightened and the temperature increased as the day advanced, but the frost continued throughout, and up to the latest hour of the night. The thermometer at the Herald pullding ranged:—At eight o'clock A. M., 26½ degrees: at noon, 28½ degrees; at three o'clock, P. M., 20 degrees; at three o'clock, P. M., 20 degrees; at three o'clock, P. M., 20 degrees, and eleven, at night, 28 degrees. The night was very calm, with an unclouded sky and a clear moon. The sleighing was pretty brisk, but a good many of the citiens seemed to have betaken themselves to the familiar shelter of the usual modes of conveyance. The private cutters were out in force, and careered along at a rapid pace.

The Caystal Palack.—The national experiment the walls.

sheller of the usual modes of conveyance. The private cutters were out in force, and careered along at a rapid pace.

The Crystal Palace.—The national government, thought unable to commit themselves officially, are endeavoring by every indirect means in their power to further this enterprise. Mr. Barnard, our Minister at Berlin, has addressed a very able private letter to Baron Monteufell relative to Prussian contributions. In it Mr. Barnard takes occasion to explain to the Prussian court, that although the laws of his nation preclude his taking any official part in an affair that in a legal point of view is a private speculation, nevertheless the government take a lively interest in its success. He enumerates the advantages which have been bestowed on the enterprise, such as the corporate grant of land for the site of the building, and the governmental promise that it is to be made a bonded warehouse for the reception of goods, free of duty. He also states that he received a letter from the late lamentad Mr. Webster, a few days before his death, promising the sanction of government to the enterprise, as far as it could be given without interfering with the laws. Mr. Farnard continues to say, that though his letter must necessarily be an unofficial one, in case his Majesty the King of Prussia should feel disposed to send any valuable objects of art or industry to the exhibition, he will pledge himself that every possible care will be shown to the reception and transmission of such articles.

Historical Scolert.—The Hon. William A. Graham, o North Cauline late, this candidate for the Vice Presi-

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Hon. William A. Graham, o North Carolina. late whig candidate for the Vice Presi dency, will deliver the lecture this evening before the Historical Society.

TRAVEL TO PHILADELPHIA—CHANGE OF HOUR—CAMDR AND AMOY LIMS FOR PHILADELPHIA.—The 10 A. M. at 2 P. M. lines are di-continued, and one line substitute in their place, leaving New York at 12 o'clock noon, con

Emergans day.

Emergans Destriction.—The docks and wharves upon the North river were crowded on Tuesday evening with numbers of poor emigrants, who had landed from the ship Cornelius Grinnell, and also from a small vessel from Limerick, Ireland. They were in a very pitiable condition, from cold voor and coarts, alcohols. ishment. Mr. C. Buckley, of this city, exerted himself to relieve nearly forty of them. During this inclement sea-on, the authorities should look carefully after those un-fortunate exiles.

Supplex Dearth of a Child.—Coroner Hilton will hold an inquest at noon to-day, upon the body of a child, named Ebenezer Graham, who died suddenly yesterday morning, at the residence of his parents, No. 79 Hamilton street. The parents wish for the investigation, as they are not satisfied as to the cause of his death.

HINDS IN THE STREET.—A woman, named Mary Anne Grant, fell in the street, in a fit, about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night. She was removed to the Second ward station house, where she was properly attended to for the remainder of the night.

Lecture on Mahomet.

Yesterday evening Professor Koppen delivered a lec-ture at the Tabernacle. Broadway, on Mahomet and the Saracenic Empire. The Professor drew a very lucid picture of Arabia and the Arabs, and entered into a very miture of Arabia and the Arabs, and entered into a very minute description of the condition of society, and the gross superstitions in which the people were sunk at the time of the nativity of Mahomet. Reasoning from these premises, he contended that Mahomet was deserving of commendation for having brought back the people to the belief in God. He set out with that glorious design, and it was a subject of regret that he allowed wordly politics to warp this original good intent. But with all the selfish ambition which Mahomet displayed, there was much in his character, said the lecturer, that was excellent. The Professor run rapidly over the Saracenic history, and at the conclusion of his lecture, expressed a hope of kaving succeeded in doing justice to the memory of a truly great man.

Dr. Antisell on Volcanoes and Volcanic Forces.

Last evening Dr. Antisell delivered his first lecture on

this subject, at the Stuyvesant Institute.

this subject, at the Stuyvesant Institute.

The lecturer commenced his remarks by stating, that after digging into the earth to the depth of forty feet, it would be found that in summer the external temperature diminished, and in winter increased; and proceeded to describe the different chains of volcanoes in Europe, Asia, and America, dwelling at considerable length on the remarkable volcanic cruptions of the Sandwich Islands. He contended that volcanoes were of benefit to mankind, for to them we were indebted for our silver, copper, platina, and other metals, as well as porphyry, marble, and the finer stones. There could be no doubt that volcanoes existed in the moon and the planet Mars, which was proved from the elevations and depressions observable in the forms of those planets. As to the idea that volcanoes existed in other planets, there could be no doubt, from the fact of the stones which fell upon our earth containing ava.

Common Pleas—Part First.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Jackson, by Guardiam, against White.—This was an action for slander, in charging the plaintiff with having stolen some copper on board the ship Hudson, of which the defendant was captain. Mr. George F. Betts, on the part of the defendant, contended that the charge was true, and sets up as a further defence, that the words spoken were privileged communications. The Judge charged, that when a brother of plaintiff asked defendant whether plaintiff had stolen the copper, any answer to such such question was privileged, unless going further than to answer the question, or unless made from bad motives; but as to other communications proven, the Judge charged they were not privileged. The jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Fine, Pare White Diamonds—328 per carat.— Four lots of fine diamonds, unsurpassed for quality or beauty, for sale, at market prices, in lots to sait, at 332 Broadway, up stairs. DAVID RAIT, Importer. Mrs. Jervis' Cold Candy-Time-tested, and

recommended by the first men of the country, for com-colds, hourseness, sore throat, and other pulmonary co-plaints. Clay, Taylor, Benton, Van Buren, and other tinguished men, have recommended this really good article. Fold by Mr. W. Jorgis, No. 266 Broadway : Zieber, third street, below Chemut, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally.